

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) January 1, 1836.

NO. 274.

From the Columbia Telescope. PUBLIC MEETING.

Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.
At a large and respectable meeting of citizens from all parts of the State, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Friday evening, Dec. 4, in the subject of the proposed Rail Road, on motion of General Hamilton, his Excellency Governor McDuffie was called to the chair, and Thomas J. Withers, Esq., appointed Secretary.

General Hayne, Chairman of the Charleston Committee, then rose, and offered the following Resolutions, which being seconded by Col. Preston, Chairman of the Columbia Committee, were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That the citizens here assembled from all parts of the State, contemplate with the liveliest satisfaction, the proposed extension of commercial and social relations, between the South and West, by the construction of a Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston; a work in which all the people of this State are prepared most cordially to co-operate.

2. Resolved, That viewing this noble enterprise as closely connected with the best interests of South Carolina, and calculated to advance the welfare of the whole country, we deem it highly important, that a spirit of harmony and concord, and an entire concert of action, should be promoted and established, among the people of all the States interested therein.

3. Resolved, That for this purpose, we would earnestly implore our fellow citizens, the necessity, in the further prosecution of this work, of discarding all sectional jealousies and local interests, and of suffering no considerations to influence their conduct, but such as may be dictated by an enlarged and liberal view of the important objects to be promoted by the proposed Road.

4. Resolved, That in order to bring about that harmony and concert, on which the success of the contemplated work must depend, we recommend that a Rail Road Convention be held at Knoxville in the State of Tennessee, on the 4th of July next, to be composed of Delegates from all the States interested in the proposed Road, for the purpose of freely consulting together, and adopting such measures as may be best calculated to ensure the completion of the Road, at the earliest period possible.

5. Resolved, That Robert Y. Hayne, John C. Calhoun, Abram Bland, Bayless J. Farley, A. P. Butler, and William McWhorter, be, and they are hereby, appointed in behalf of this meeting, to attend said Convention, and that they be authorized to fill up any vacancy that may occur in their number, and the people in each of the several judicial districts of this State be, and they are hereby, invited to appoint delegates to represent them in said Convention.

6. Resolved, That the citizens of the several States through which the said road may pass, be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to appoint delegates to said Convention, in such manner as they may think proper.

7. Resolved, That should the people of any of the States interested in the contemplated Road, propose a Convention for the above purpose at any other time and place, the Delegates appointed from this State be requested to attend the same, and generally to unite in all such measures, as may tend to the advancement of the common object.

8. Resolved, That the committees of correspondence of Charleston and Columbia, be requested to cause these resolutions to be published, and generally distributed, and to take the proper measures to carry the same into effect.

Before the vote was taken on the above resolutions, it was stated to the meeting, that the Engineers, Colonel Gadsden, and Brisbane, and Major Holmes, who had been for several weeks past employed in exploring the route of the proposed Road, had just arrived in town, and were now present. Whereupon, the Chairman called upon these gentlemen for information. Col. Gadsden then rose and made a clear and highly interesting report, from which it satisfactorily appeared, that there exists no serious obstacle to the construction of the proposed Road, at a reasonable expense; that the route can be passed with comparative ease, and that the inhabitants of the country, were everywhere found to be highly favorable to the enterprise. Col. Brisbane, and Major Holmes followed Colonel Gadsden, making interesting statements, and the result of the information afforded by these gentlemen, left no doubt of the entire practicability of constructing the Road, and of the immense advantages that would result from it.

The Hon. Patrick Noble, Speaker of the House, then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Colonel Gadsden and Brisbane, and Major Holmes, for their great exertions in exploring the route of the contemplated Rail Road, and for the highly satisfactory information they have afforded to this meeting.

GEO. McDUFFIE, Chairman.
T. J. WITHERS, Secretary.

Charleston, (S. C.) Dec. 12, 1835.
CIRCULAR.

Whereas, the news of the late very destructive fire in this place may have an effect injurious to the business for the remainder of the season, in consequence of wrong impressions in the country; and, the undersigned, merchants of Charlew, do hereby notify the public, and the planters in the country particularly, that there still remains in the place, and there is daily arriving, every variety of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the greatest abundance, which we will sell on as favorable terms as we have always been in the habit of doing. We will also pay the highest prices for Cotton and other produce which may be brought to this market; and we confidently rely on our former friends and correspondents to continue their residence, support and business with us; and that we shall not (with our other losses) have to deplore the destruction of the trade of the place from any mistaken notion that we are unable fully and satisfactorily to meet the wants of the whole Free Country.

LaCoste & McKay, Brown Bryan, Jas. Wright, A. Muirhead & Co., Felix Long, J. & C. Powell, M. & H. Bailey, John Evans & Co., A. & R. McKenzie, Clarke & Smith, L. S. Drake, David B. Anderson, Malcom Buchanan, J. Lazarus & Co., S. S. Pugh, R. C. Davis, H. Crockett & Co., M. Maclean, J. G. McKenzie, D. & J. Malloy, G. H. Dunlap, J. & W. Leak, Scott & Keeler, Joseph Biers, Thos. B. Tilden, Alex. McKenzie, Jr., Goodrich & Webb, John C. Wadsworth, Joseph Hervey, McKenzie & Adams, Franklin Turner, Daniel Johnson, John G. McLendon, D. B. McArthur, A. Blue, J. L. Westervelt.

A few of the merchants are absent from town, whose names would no doubt be added to this Circular, if there were an opportunity of consulting them.

President's Message.

The condition of the Public Finances was never more flourishing than at the present period.

Since my last annual communication, all the remains of the Public Debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposit for this purpose, whenever the creditors chosen to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about fifteen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, from various sources, twenty millions more in 1836.

Should Congress make new appropriations, in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper departments, amounting to about twenty-four millions, still the available surplus at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpended appropriations, will probably be not less than six millions. This sum can, in my judgment, be now usefully applied to proposed improvements in our Navy Yard, and to new national works, which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun. Either would be constitutional and useful, and would render unnecessary any attempt, in our present peculiar condition, to divide the surplus revenue, or to reduce it any faster than will be effected by the existing laws. In any event, as the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury will enter into details, showing the probability of some decrease in the revenue during the next seven years, and a very considerable deduction in 1842, it is not recommended that Congress should undertake to modify the present tariff, so as to disturb the principles on which the compromise act was passed. Taxation on some of the articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, may be, no doubt, so diminished as to lessen, to some extent, the source of this revenue; and the same object can also be assisted by more liberal provisions for the subject of public defence, which, in the present state of our prosperity and wealth, may be expected to engage your attention. If, however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the Treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil until the great changes contemplated in our tariff laws have occurred, and shall enable us to revise the system with that care and circumspection which are due to so delicate and important a subject.

It is certainly our duty to diminish, as far as we can, the burdens of taxation, and to regard all the restrictions which are imposed on the trade and navigation of our citizens as evils which we shall mitigate whenever we are not prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or those primary duties which the defence and independence of our country enjoin upon us. That we have accomplished much towards the relief of our citizens by the changes which have accompanied the payment of the public debt, and the adoption of the present revenue laws, is manifest from the fact, that, compared with 1833, there is a diminution of near twenty-five millions in the last two years, and that our expenditures, independent of those for the public debt, have been reduced near nine millions during the same period. Let us trust, that by the continued observance of economy, and by harmonizing the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, much more may be accomplished to diminish the burdens of Government, and to increase still further the enterprise and the patriotic affection of all classes of our citizens, and all the members of our happy Confederacy. As the data which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, in regard to our financial resources, are full and extended, and will afford a safe guide in your future calculations, I think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on that subject here.

Among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the sales of the public lands, which amount, in the present year, to the unexpected sum of \$11,000,000. This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory. Being still of the opinion that it is our best policy, as far as we can consistently with the obligations under which those lands were ceded to the United States, to promote their speedy settlement, I beg leave to call the attention of the present Congress to the suggestions I have offered respecting it in my former messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the sales of the public lands invite you to consider what improvements the land system, and particularly the condition of the General Land Office, may require. At the time this institution was organized, near a quarter of a century ago, it would probably have been thought extravagant to anticipate, for this period, such an addition to its business as has been produced by the vast increase of these sales during the past and present years. It may also be observed that, since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

These impediments to the expedition of much duty in the General Land Office induce me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization of a new character, be not called for at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations. The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the details occupying and dividing the attention of the Commissioners, appear to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for that officer, by any possible assiduity, to bestow on all the multifarious subjects, upon which he is called to act, the ready and careful attention due to their respective importance; unless the Legislature shall assist him by a law providing, or enabling him to provide, for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incident responsibility, among those employed under his

direction. The more manual operation of affixing his signature to the vast number of documents issuing from his office, subtracts so largely from the time and attention claimed by the weighty and complicated subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the public service, as to indicate the strong necessity of revising the organic law of the establishment. It will be easy for Congress, hereafter, in proportion to the expenditure on account of this branch of the service to its real wants, by abolishing, from time to time, the offices which can be dispensed with.

The extinction of the Public Debt having taken place, there is no longer any use for the offices of Commissioners of Loans and of the Sinking Fund. I recommend, therefore, that they be abolished, and that proper measures be taken for the transfer, to the Treasury Department, of any funds, books, and papers, connected with the operations of those offices; and that the proper power be given to that Department for closing finally, any portion of their business which may remain to be settled.

It is also incumbent on Congress, in guarding the pecuniary interests of the country, to discontinue, by such a law as was passed in 1812, the receipt of the bills of the Bank of the United States in payment of the public revenue; and to provide for the designation of an agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the books and stock of the United States in that institution, and to close all connection with it, after the 3d of March, 1836, when its charter expires. In making provision in regard to the disposition of this stock, it will be essential to define, clearly and strictly, the duties and powers of the officer charged with that branch of the public service.

It will be seen from the correspondence which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, that, notwithstanding the large amount of the stock which the United States hold in that institution, no information has yet been communicated which will enable the Government to anticipate when it can receive any dividends, or derive any benefit from it.

Connected with the condition of the finances, and the flourishing state of the country in all its branches of industry, it is pleasing to witness the advantages which have been already derived from the recent laws regulating the value of the gold coinage. These advantages will be more apparent in the course of the next year, when the branch mints authorized to be established in North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, shall have gone into operation. Aided, as it is hoped they will be, by further reforms in the banking systems of the States, and by judicious regulations on the part of Congress, in relation to the custody of the public moneys, it may be confidently anticipated that the use of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will become general in the ordinary transactions, connected with the labor of the country. The great desideratum, in modern times, is an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper which arises from fluctuations in the standard of value, which render uncertain the rewards of labor. It was supposed by those who established the Bank of the United States, that from the credit given to it by the custody of the public moneys, and other privileges, and the precautions taken to guard against the evils which the country had suffered in the bankruptcy of many of the State institutions of that period, we should derive from that institution all the security and benefits of a sound currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress alone to coin money and regulate the value thereof. But it is scarcely necessary now to say that these anticipations have not been realized. After the extensive embarrassment and distress recently produced by the Bank of the United States, from which the country is now recovering, aggravated as they were by pretensions to power which defied the public authority, and which, if acquiesced in by the People, would have changed the whole character of our Government, every candid and intelligent individual must admit that, for the attainment of the great advantages of a sound currency, we must look to a course of legislation radically different from that which created such an institution.

In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, we must set aside all calculations of a temporary convenience, and be influenced by those only which are in harmony with the true character and the permanent interests of the Republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States, on the subject of currency, from satisfying the public expectation, and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system, when truly consistent with the great principle of equality upon which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession, and generous patriotism, which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

On this subject I am sure that I cannot be mistaken, in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government for the last four years. Happily, they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprung is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the People, or the treachery of their representatives, to the subtle progress of its influence. The Bank is, in fact, but one of the fruits of a system at war with the genius of all our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the fundamental principle of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one central Government. Lavish public disbursements, and corporations with exclusive privileges, would be its substitutes for the original, and, as yet, sound checks and balances of the constitution—the means by whose silent and secret operation a control would be exercised by the few over the political conduct of the many, by first acquiring that control over the labor and earnings of the great body of the People. Wherever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power, tyranny and despotism have been the fruit. If it is ever used for the ends of Government, it has to be incessantly watched, or it corrupts the sources of the public virtue, and agitates the country with questions unfavorable to the harmonious and steady pursuit of its true interests.

We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly, and practically prove, in respect to the currency as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practiced. The experience of another year has confirmed the other fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the Government. Without its aid, as such, indeed, in spite of all the embarrassment it was in its power to create, the revenue has been paid with punctuality by our citizens; the business of exchange, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted with convenience; and the circulating medium has been greatly improved. By the use of the State Banks, which do not derive their charters from the General Government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and disbursed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before. If, under circumstances the most unfavorable to the steadiness of the money market, it has been found that the considerations on which the Bank of the United States rested its claims to the public favor were imaginary and groundless, it cannot be doubted that the experience of the future will be more decisive against them.

It has been seen, that, without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained, that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the Legislatures of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills; and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of Congress to secure a practical return, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medium. Severed from the Government as political engines, and not susceptible of dangerous extension and combination, the State banks will not be tempted, nor will they have the power which we have seen exercised, to divert the public funds from the legitimate purposes of the Government. The collection and custody of the revenue being, on the contrary, a source of credit to them, will increase the security which the States provide for a faithful execution of their trusts, by multiplying the scrutinies to which their operations and accounts will be subjected. Thus disposed, as well from interest as the obligations of their charters, it cannot be doubted that such conditions as Congress may see fit to adopt respecting the deposits in these institutions, with a view to the gradual disuse of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with; and that we shall soon gain, in place of the Bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempted.

To this subject I feel that I cannot too earnestly invite the especial attention of Congress, without the exercise of whose authority, the opportunity to accomplish so much public good must pass unimproved. Deeply impressed with its vital importance, the Executive has taken all the steps within his constitutional power, to guard the public revenue, and defeat the expectation which the Bank of the United States indulged, of renewing and perpetuating its monopoly, on the ground of its necessity as a fiscal agent, and as affording a sounder currency than could be obtained without such an institution. In the performance of this duty, much responsibility was incurred which would have been gladly avoided, if the stake which the public had in the question could have been otherwise preserved. Although clothed with the legal authority, and supported by precedent, I was aware that there was, in the act of the removal of the deposits, a liability to excite that sensitiveness to Executive power which it is the characteristic and the duty of freemen to indulge; but I relied on this feeling, also, directed by patriotism and intelligence, to vindicate the conduct which, in the end, would appear to have been called for by the best interests of my country. The apprehensions natural to this feeling, that there may have been a desire, through the instrumentality of that measure, to extend the Executive influence, or that it may have been prompted by motives not sufficiently free from ambition, were not overlooked. Under the operation of our institutions, the public servant who is called on to take a step

of high responsibility, should feel in the freedom which gives rise to such apprehensions, his highest security. When unfounded, the attention which they arouse, and the discussion they excite, deprive those who indulge them, of the power to do harm; when just, they but hasten the certainty with which the great body of our citizens never fail to repel an attempt to procure their sanction to any exercise of power inconsistent with the jealous maintenance of their rights. Under such convictions, and entertaining no doubt that any constitutional obligations demanded the steps which were taken in reference to the removal of the deposits, it was impossible for me to be deterred from the path of duty, by a fear that my motives could be misjudged, or that political prejudices could defeat the just consideration of the merits of my conduct. The result has shown how safe is this reliance upon the patriotic temper and enlightened discernment of the People. That measure has now been before them, and has stood the test of all the severe analysis which its general importance, the interests it affected, and the apprehensions it excited, were calculated to produce; and it now remains for Congress to consider what legislation has become necessary in consequence.

I need only add to what I have, on former occasions, said on this subject generally, that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public moneys, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping should be given to the Executive agents. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restrains and limits, by specific provisions, Executive discretion, as far as it can be done consistently with the preservation of its constitutional character. In respect to the control over the public money, this doctrine is peculiarly applicable, and is in harmony with the great principle which I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with the Bank of the United States; which has resulted in severing, to some extent, a dangerous connexion between a moneyed and political power. The duty of the legislature to define, by clear and positive enactment, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, springs out of a policy analogous to that which enjoins upon all the branches of the Federal Government an abstinence from the exercise of powers not clearly granted. In such a Government, possessing only limited and specific powers, the spirit of its general administration cannot be wise or just, when it opposes the reference of all doubtful points to the great source of authority, the States and the People; whose number and diversified relations, securing them against the influences and excitements which may mislead their agents, make the safest depository of power. In its application to the Executive, with reference to the Legislative branch of the Government, the same rule of action should make the President ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority, which can be regulated by Congress. The biases which may operate upon him will not be so likely to extend to the representatives of the People in that body.

In my former messages to Congress I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authority lodged in the various departments; but it has produced no effect as yet, except the discontinuance of extra allowances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principles could be advantageously applied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the public officers generally.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of War will put you in possession of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its diversified relations, during the past year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the army have been limited to their usual duties at the various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purposes for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected, should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress which have been recently passed in relation to the army, have improved its condition and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while, at the same time, it preserves that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which, if not acquired and preserved in time of peace, must be sought under great disadvantages in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps press

heavily upon that branch of the service; and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the work in which the officers are engaged, render necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform, or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed, and too often, of necessity, without the qualifications which such service demands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps. This re-organization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolves upon these officers is at all times interesting to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and in war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at the last session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country evidently requires this measure, but there are also other reasons which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of Military Education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and operation of the troops, that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of Indians, and in the disbursement of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the material required for the public defence; and in the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science, and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the Military Academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we as well as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community, whose will has instituted, and whose power must support the Government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force, on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the service of that class, whether for instruction or action which, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for

the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now, when we are at peace, in the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be interrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the Aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished, and prosecuted with as much vigor as a just regard to their circumstances will permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors, have at length brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations, in which we have entered with the various tribes, for the usufructuary rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the Government of the United States to protect, and, if possible, to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts, and allotted among them. Many have already removed, and others are preparing to go; and with the exception of two small bands, living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding fifteen hundred persons, and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the east side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transplantation.

The plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and capacity to support an Indian population, the representations are highly favorable. To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States; and, with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition, and other indispensable articles, they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for the period of a year after their arrival at their new homes. In that time, from the nature of the country, and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they choose to resort to that mode of life; if they do not, they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adapt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food may require. Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools, in some instances council houses and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use. Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and blacksmiths, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c. are supported among them. Steel and iron, and sometimes salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs, and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, cards, &c. are presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are, in all cases, paid, amounting, in some instances, to more than thirty dollars for each individual of the tribe, and in all cases sufficiently great, if justly divided and prudently expended, to enable them, in addition to their own exertions to live comfortably. And, as a stimulus for exertion, it is now provided by law, that "in all cases of the

appointment of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found who are properly qualified for the discharge of the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort, and for the moral improvement of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement, and for their separation from our citizens have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people, shall be forever "secured and guaranteed to them." A country, west of Missouri and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the U. States for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians, as far as possible, from those evils which have bro't them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given, by law, to destroy all ardent spirits found in their country without waiting the doubtful result and slow process of a legal seizure. I consider the absolute and unconditional interdiction of this article, among those people, as the first and great step in their melioration. Half-way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller, and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the destructive effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things between the Government and people of the U. States, and these transplanted Indian tribes; and for the establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication, which their juxtaposition will call for; that moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws, for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have made a part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will then be paid.

The Report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it, that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against foreign aggressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote its gradual enlargement, and a speedy increase of the force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home. You will perceive from the estimates which appear in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As a means of strengthening this national arm, I also recommend to your particular attention the propriety of the suggestion which attracted the consideration of Congress at its last session, respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner a nursery of skilful and able-bodied seamen can be established, which will be of the greatest importance. Next to the capacity to put afloat and arm the requisite number of ships, is the possession of the means to man them efficiently; and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine, it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of Congress may now adopt, with a view to the perfect organization of this branch of our service, will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens.

By the report of the Postmaster General, it appears that the revenue of that department during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceeded its accruing responsibilities \$236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at \$476,227. It further appears that the debt of the department, on the 1st day of July last, including the amount due to contractors for the quarter then just expired, was about \$1,064,391, exceeding the available means about \$23,700; and that, on the 1st instant, about \$597,077 of this debt had been paid; \$409,991 out of postages accruing before July, and \$187,086 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included \$67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments, the department had \$73,000 in bank on the 1st instant. The pleasing assurance is given, that the department is entirely free from embarrassment, and that, by collection of out-standing balances, and using the current surplus, the remaining portion of the bank debt, and most of the other debt, will probably be paid in April next, leaving there-

after a heavy amount to be applied in extending the mail facilities of the country. Retaining a considerable sum for the improvement of existing mail routes, it is stated that the department will be able to sustain with perfect convenience an annual charge of \$300,000 for the support of new routes, to commence as soon as they can be established and put in operation.

The measures adopted by the Postmaster General to bring the means of the department into action, and to effect a speedy extinguishment of its debt, as well as to produce an efficient administration of its affairs, will be found detailed at length in his able and luminous report. Aided by a reorganization on the principles suggested, and such salutary provisions in the laws regulating its administrative duties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or approve, that important department will soon attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to the increase of our population and the extension of our settlements.

Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report of the Postmaster General which relates to the carriage of the Mails of the United States upon railroads constructed by private corporations under the authority of the several States. The reliance which the General Government can place on these roads as a means of carrying on its operations, and the principles on which the use of them is to be obtained, cannot be too soon considered and settled. Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country; and whether the United States cannot without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the P. O. Department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation. To obviate, if possible, the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law the amounts which shall be offered to railroad companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster General. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that sort would be accepted.

In connection with these provisions in relation to the Post Office Department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South, by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war. There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith, of those compromises of the constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep-rooted attachment of the people of the non-slaveholding States to the Union, and to their fellow-citizens of the same blood in the South, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts, and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorize the hope that those attempts will no longer be persisted in. But if these expressions of the public shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained that the non-slaveholding States, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the South, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting subject to the State authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for Congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post Office Department, which was designed to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the Confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the greatest trust is confided, of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the constitution, is especially bound to avoid, in its own action, any thing that may disturb them. I would, therefore, call the special attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States, through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

I felt it to be my duty, in the first message which I communicated to Congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of

amending that part of the constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice President of the United States. The leading object which I had in view was the adoption of some new provisions, which would secure to the people the performance of this high duty, without any intermediate agency. In my annual communications since, I have enforced the same views, from a sincere conviction that the best interests of the country would be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary one, I should have regarded the failure of Congress to act upon it as an indication of their judgment, that the disadvantages which belong to the present system were not so great as those which would result from any attainable substitute that had been submitted to their consideration. Recollecting, however, that propositions to introduce a new feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too patiently examined, and ought not to be received with favor, until the great body of the people are thoroughly impressed with their necessity and value, as a remedy for real evils, I feel that in reiterating the recommendation I have heretofore made on this subject, I am not transcending the bounds of a just deference to the sense of Congress, or to the disposition of its people. However much we may differ in the choice of the measures which should guide the administration of the Government, there can be but little doubt in the minds of those who are really friendly to the republican features of our system, that one of its most important securities consists in the separation of the Legislative and Executive powers, at the same time that each is held responsible to the great source of authority, which is acknowledged to be supreme, in the will of the people constitutionally expressed. My reflection and experience satisfy me, that the framers of the constitution, although they were anxious to mark the feature as a settled and first principle in the structure of the Government, did not adopt all the precautions that were necessary to secure its practical observance, and that we cannot be said to have carried into complete effect their intentions until the evils which arise from the organic defect are remedied.

Considering the great extent of our Confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the Legislature is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and, sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and Executive functions, and, while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the People, and thus give a direction to the Government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of parties founded on sectional interests is so much fostered by the extent of our territory. These interests represented by candidates for the Presidency, are constantly prone, in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influences unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the People would enforce, if they were, in no contingency, to lose the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the formation of our Government to the present day, demonstrates that the People cannot too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officer known to the Constitution, than is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of Congress to the present condition of the District of Columbia. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of this District, it is proper that its situation should be fully understood, and such relief and remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revision and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have been so often pointed out that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present Congress will extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial system.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures

they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.
ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, 7th December, 1835.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of Dec. 17.
DREADFUL CALAMITY.

New York has been for 15 hours in flames!—They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the Destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl streets, at about 9 o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the northwest, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible.

The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful sight for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupt on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water and the benumbing influence of the cold increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude, who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none, of consequence, being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. [What a commentary upon the depravity of man.]

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way through the smoke, and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretension to accuracy. Below, we have given the account prepared for the Mercantile Advertiser—one of the two surviving morning papers—at the late hour at which that paper was put to press.

The conflagration continued to extend for some hours afterwards. The reader may form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a deliberate survey.

South side of Wall street from William street to East river, including the Merchants' Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl. Also from William to Broad, buildings destroyed or injured in the rear.

Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing Wall to Merchant street—the Garden street church was embraced in this section.

Merchant street (formerly Hanover) both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Pearl street, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Some street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Coenties slip.

Exchange street and part of Beaver street, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

South street from the same to the same.

South side of Coffee-house Slip, from Pearl street to the East River.

Both sides of Old Slip, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to the East River.

North side of Coenties Slip, from Pearl street to the river.

Joos' lane, Gouverneur's lane, Cuyler's alley and part of Mill street.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place bounded on the west by Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1,000. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transaction has been destroyed. It is not probable, that the destruction of any given section, of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses there were many loud reports, from occasional explosions of powder, and casks of spirits. During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable grandeur. The drought of the season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of heaven with fearful splendor. From the direction of the wind—to which, under Providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flushing.

The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants' Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the past end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive.

The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flame to an immense height for half an hour, until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it, for much of it was destroyed in the street, and the residue, though deposited at a still greater distance in storm and otherwise, was shortly afterwards consumed. Dr. Matthews' church had been made a depository for goods in the early part of the fire, which were of course, entirely consumed with the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

With the Exchange, the public has sustained a loss in the fine arts, which is greatly to be regretted. We refer to the Statue of Hamilton, erected by the munificence of our merchants during the present year, in the centre of the rotunda of that building. That, which was designed to remain for ages, is in eight months precipitated from its pedestal, and is mixed with the ruins of the ill-fated structure it was erected to adorn.

The mere amount of property wasted and destroyed, not by the flames, but in the confusion and hurry, and desolation of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires. It is lamentable to see the piles of costly furniture—rich mahogany tables, with marble tops, sideboards, sofas, &c. &c. broken and heaped up like worthless rubbish; rich merchandise—silks, satins, broadcloths, fine muslins, and every species of fancy dry Goods, trampled under foot; packages half burnt—boxes of cutlery and hardware burst open, and their contents scattered in the mud—bottles of wine broken—and in short, thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of dollars lying wasted around, in the form of ruined merchandise.

Carmen and porters were heaping goods upon carts, barrows, in coaches, and omnibuses; the Battery and Bowling Green are thickly studded with piles of goods, some in boxes, others just as they were snatched from the shelves; marines with fixed bayonets patrolling among them for protection against marauders; and all eyes fixed upon the volumes of dense black smoke, whirling away before the wind—flames darting and roaring from the roofs and windows of whole streets—walls tumbling to the ground, and the firemen worn out with their exertions and almost discouraged from further efforts, vainly striving to make head against the flames, which seemed to mock all human skill and power.

Amidst the dreadful destruction, we are happy to announce, that the shipping have not sustained any material injury. A vast many of them were lying at the docks between Murray's wharf and Coenties slip, and at one time we had our fears that the whole would have been destroyed. The water was very low, and they could not for some time, get away. The brig Fowlesham was on fire, but it was soon extinguished, and all except one Br. brig in Coenties slip, finally got into the stream, where they are now at anchor.

In all cases of great public or individual calamities, especially those occasioning loss of property, the first impressions and first reports, are of course greatly exaggerated. And before concluding this heavy and very imperfect account, we take leave to caution the public against giving credence to first reports. The calamity is indeed a terrible one, and the losses will be immense. But still we are warranted in the belief that the burden will principally fall in such a manner that it will be borne without shaking the credit of the city or checking its prosperity for any considerable length of time. We take it for granted—may, it is admitted on all hands, that the fire insurance companies are all ruined. Some will not be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar of their policies, and others, perhaps, not more than twenty-five, while others may be rather more fortunate.

But yet, the condition of things is not by far so bad as many who are on the spot imagine, and not by any means as deplorable as will be represented abroad. A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimated the loss at fifteen millions of dollars. Now the fire insurance capital in this city, to say nothing of insurances effected elsewhere, is about ten millions. The calculation is, that about 600 stores have been consumed, the insurance of which does not average more than about \$5000 on each, making the sum of about three millions. The loss thereupon, in real estate, is not by far so great as will at first be supposed, inasmuch as the lots themselves constitute the chief value, being often worth three or four times more than the building on them. Whatever amount, therefore, the insurance companies may be able to pay, the holders of real estate will be able to sustain and bear up under the loss. Under this view of the case, it will be seen that there will remain seven millions of insurance capital to be divided into a pro-rata dividend towards covering the losses on personal property. Many merchants, likewise, have doubtless insured their stock of goods in other cities; so that, on the whole, it need not be supposed that the credit of New York will be disturbed. The losses most severely to be felt and deplored, will be those of widows and orphans, whose property have been invested in stocks.

We had written thus far when a well informed gentleman called with the following calculations and estimates. It corresponds very nearly with our own.

The estimation of the buildings burned is 570. If we estimate these at \$6000 each, it will give in round numbers three millions and a half of dollars. And if we estimate the value of merchandise in each building at \$20,000 destroyed, it will give about eleven millions; making in all about fourteen millions and a half. And though it may appear that the estimate of the value of the merchandise of each store is low, yet it is believed that the property saved will reduce the amount to this average. Two-thirds of this property it is believed was insured, say ten millions. And if the insurance companies each had an average share, their capital, which amounts to eleven millions and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, would pay the whole loss. But we apprehend that it will be found that many of our offices have but small amounts covered by them, while other of our offices have taken an amount far exceeding their capitals. It is also probable that the insurance offices of Boston and Philadelphia will come in to bear a small proportion of the loss. The above, although mere matter of opinion, will help our citizens from the data given to correct this estimate, or form opinions for themselves.

In one respect the disaster has fallen on us at a most fortunate period. It is the season of the year when the stock of goods are reduced to the minimum quantity; and the autumnal sales have this year been so great, that as a general rule very diminished stocks were on hand.

A suggestion of great importance is made by the city authorities. It is that every occupant of a house or store, or building of any description, take some measures to keep watch all night. The hose and engines are useless from the ice with which they are choked up; the firemen are exhausted and worn out, and should a fire again break out, there will be nothing to resist its progress. Every one must therefore keep watch for the safety of his own premises.

A civic patrol is organized, but it is all important that individual vigilance be unremitted.

This is not a time to suggest modes of assistance or relief to the hundreds who are ruined by this terrible calamity, but something must be done. The government will no doubt see the propriety and necessity of taking instant measures to relieve the merchants who have custom house bonds arriving at maturity; but what can be done for the fire insurance companies, all of which have doubtless lost all their capital, is more than we can conjecture.

The consequence must be dreadful. The prosperity of the city has never been subjected to a shock so terrible.

During the night all descriptions of carriages were in the immediate vicinity of the fire, either waiting to remove books, driving away with merchandise, or in attendance upon those who were watching the progress of the flames.

Pearl street, from Hanover square to Broad street, was made a depository for piece goods; and piles, valued perhaps at half a million, were burnt. Old slip was also filled with every species of valuable property, which was destroyed.

A large number of the militia are ordered out to protect property through the night—we have not been able to ascertain how many, but understand that the orders embrace several regiments. The Post Office, in which every thing was saved, has been removed to the Custom House. No mails have been delivered as yet to-day, but we are to have a delivery this afternoon.

POSTSCRIPT.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.
The fire has been mastered, and we rejoice to learn, did not cross Coenties Slip, nor advance any farther south upon Pearl street.

Charlotte:
Friday, January 1, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

—We freely give up the space usually occupied by our Editorial locubrations, to the important matter which fills our column to-day. We have postponed the Journal of Legislative Proceedings for this week, in order to make room for part of the "Captions." The arrears of Proceedings shall be brought up next week if possible.

CAPTIONS
Of the Laws enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its session, commenced in the City of Raleigh, on the 16th of November, 1835.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. To allow further time for registering grants, proving and registering deeds, incense conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift. [Extends the time to three years.]

2. To amend an act for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of Elizabeth river, in Virginia, to the waters of Pasquotank, in North Carolina, passed in Virginia Dec. 1, 1787. [Authorizes the board of directors to supply vacancies in the offices of president and directors until the meeting of the stockholders; and that after the next general meeting of the stockholders of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, general meetings shall be held annually on the 1st Monday in November.]

3. To amend an act concerning the draining of low lands, passed in 1795.

4. Amendatory of the act of 1832, for the relief of debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next. [Provides that either party to an issue made up under the provisions of the act of 1832, to try whether the defendant hath been guilty of any fraud or concealment of any property, &c. may appeal under the same rules and regulations as appeals in other cases.]

5. To authorize subscription upon the part of this State to the capital stock of the Occoquity Turnpike Company. [Provides that the Public Treasurer shall subscribe on behalf of the State the amount authorized under the act of 1834.]

6. Amending an act to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

7. Providing for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. [Treasurer to borrow \$400,000, at not more than 5 per cent. interest.]

8. To amend an act of 1833, to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Provides that the capital may be increased to \$1,500,000, and that the road shall be commenced within three years.]

9. Giving further time for perfecting titles to entries of vacant lands in Stokes county.

10. Authorizing the entering of the unsurveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, A. D. 1817 and 1819, in the counties of Haywood and Macon.

11. Authorizing the Governor to issue a grant to James Truit, for a tract of land in the county of Macon. [Grant to issue for five acres of land, on the north side of Tennessee river, including said Truit's improvements thereon, and abutment of his bridge, on his paying 25 cents per acre.]

12. To incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville rail road Company. [Capital Stock not to exceed \$300,000, in shares of \$100 each. When 3000 shares shall be subscribed, the company may commence operations, and construct a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville.]

13. Making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capital of the State. [Appropriates the further sum of \$75,000.]

14. To amend an act, entitled "an act to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern." [Increases the number of Directors to 9.]

15. To regulate the practice of hawking and peddling in this State. [Provides that no person shall peddle any goods, wares, or merchandises, or any wooden clock, or jewelry, not the growth or manufacture of this State, in any county, without first obtaining an order for a license from the county court, and paying to the clerk, as a tax for the same, the sum of \$25, for one year; and that persons violating this provision, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court; but exempt from tax, resident citizens peddling books and prints exclusively.]

16. To revive and amend an act, passed in 1831, to incorporate the Tarborough and Hamilton rail road Company. [Repeals so much as required that the road should be commenced in 3, and completed in 10 years. Books to be opened for subscription, to the amount of \$100,000, at such time and place as the commissioners at Tarborough may direct.]

17. To incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston rail road Company. [Incorporates a company, with a capital of \$6,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston, to run through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.]

18. To incorporate the Milton and Salisbury rail road Company. [Incorporates a company with a capital of \$500,000, in shares of 100 dollars each, for the purpose of effecting a communication, by rail road, from Milton to Salisbury.]

19. Concerning the probate of wills made out of the State, and the registration of deeds and powers of attorney executed in foreign countries. [Provides that the county court may appoint commissioners to examine witnesses touching the execution of wills made without the State, whose report shall be received as evidence in proving such wills, in the same manner as oral testimony in open court; that deeds and powers of attorney in foreign countries, may be proved before the public minister, &c.]

20. To declare and amend the law respecting public jails in certain cases. [Provides that whenever any jail shall be destroyed, it may be lawful for any justice of the peace to cause the prisoners to be brought before him; and after examining the processes by which they were confined, it shall be his duty to order them to the jail of some adjacent county. Whenever it shall happen there is no public jail in any adjacent county, prisoners may be committed to the jail of any adjoining county, and jailors compelled to receive them.]

21. To give further time for paying in entry money. [Gives until the 15th December next.]

22. To amend an act to provide for the punishment of accessories to felonies in certain cases, passed in 1797. [If felons die or become non compos mentis, so that a legal trial of such principal cannot be had, accessories may be prosecuted and punished.]

23. To amend an act passed at Hillsborough, in the year 1784, so far as it respects the listing of taxable property within this State. [Requires all persons to list all such property as it is their duty to list by said act held by them on the 1st July instead of the 1st April.]

24. Declaratory of the duties of entry takers in certain cases. [Provides when an entry is made in any entry-taker's office, and he shall die or resign before a warrant issue, it shall be the duty of his successor to issue it.]

25. Making compensation to sheriffs for holding the elections in relation to the ratification or rejection of the Amendments to the Constitution.

26. Making it the duty of the Governor to convey to the Justices of Haywood county court certain lands therein described. [To convey to the Justices, in trust for the county, any Cherokee lands remaining unsold in the county, on their giving bonds for the value thereof.]

27. For the relief of sick and disabled seamen. [Provides that the officers and seamen of vessels of the United States entering the port of Wilmington shall be taxed, at the rate of 30 cents per month, and any coasting vessel entering said port, not trading within this State, the master thereof shall pay for himself and each cabin passenger 50 cents; and for each officer and seaman 25 cents, to be retained out of their wages, to the use of the Wilmington Marine Hospital Association.]

28. To incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston rail road Company. [Incorporates a company, with a capital of \$600,000, in shares of \$100 each, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from Raleigh to the termination of the Greenville and Roanoke rail road, at or near Gaston, heretofore called Wilkin's Ferry.]

29. To provide for the election of members of the General Assembly of the State, when vacancies shall occur, by death, resignation or otherwise before the meeting of the General Assembly. [Makes it the duty of the Governor to issue a writ of election forthwith to supply any such vacancy.]

30. Prescribing the time and places for comparing the polls in the different Senatorial districts therein named. [Provisions extend to the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 44th, 45th districts.]

31. Granting further time for revising and digesting the public statute laws. [Grants the further time one year.]

32. To provide for the temporary appointment of registers in certain cases. [Vacancies may be filled by three justices.]

33. Supplemental to an act, passed at the present session, to amend an act of 1833, incorporating the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Exempts company from tax for 15 years.]

34. To suppress more effectually the vice of gaming in this State. Persons keeping gaming tables of any description, subject to a fine of not less than \$200, and to imprisonment, not less than one month; and all persons playing at such tables, subject to a fine, not less than \$10, at the discretion of the court.

35. To regulate private legislation. [Provides that any person intending to apply to the Legislature for the enactment of a private law shall give public notice thereof.]

36. Respecting the Board for Internal Improvement.

Mallard Creek Classical SCHOOL.
THE fifth session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing information in regard to the school, are referred to the patrons of the subscriber.

Dec. 28, 1835. S. W. ERWIN.
747

To the Public!
THE Subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for a Note given to Samuel Paul, for sixteen dollars, dated about the 1st of December. The said Paul had made a contract with the subscriber to crop for him for one year and in consideration of said contract the above note was given to said Paul for his horse, the subscriber being in want of a horse for the purpose of working the farm, and the said Paul during the subscribers absence for a few days, having left without his consent, he is determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

E. L. ALEXANDER.
Dec. 25, 1835. 3w

Omnibus Concern GOING AHEAD!
THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for Hire or the Saddle—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.
Dec. 23, 1835.

Strayed
FROM the plantation of the Subscriber, living on the Potter road, about 14 miles from Charlotte near to Small's Store, on the night of the 10th instant, a Mare and Colt.

The Mare is a dark bay, about 13 or 14 hands high, with a small white spot in her forehead, with a long slim tail, and about 7 or 8 years old—The Colt is a light sorrel, with a white spot in his face, and somewhat lame from a founder. The mare was raised in Iredell county. Any person taking up said Mare and Colt, and informing me where they are shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble. Any information will be thankfully received.

Dec. 21, 1835. DEMPS RITCH.
3w.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.			
JANUARY, 1836.	Sun	Mon	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday	7 124 48		For January, 1836.
2 Saturday	7 124 48		
3 Sunday	7 114 49		
4 Monday	7 114 49		Full 3 7 43 morn.
5 Tuesday	7 104 50		Last 11 10 58 fore'n
6 Wednesday	7 104 50		New 18 3 4 morn.
7 Thursday	7 94 51		First 26 1 22 morn.

10 Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the Shop of the subscriber, on the evening of the 24th instant, a gold-mix coloured OVER-COAT, of a large size; with broad collar, and lappell pockets put in with a welt in front. Sleeves lined with black cambric. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the coat and information concerning the thief, or 5 dollars for either.

Dec. 28. W. J. KEAHEY.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE
STOMACHICA ET HEPATICA, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,
Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A very able writer in the Raleigh Star, on the subject of the next Presidential election, signs himself.

"Anti-Caucus, Anti-Van, A White-Jackson-Union-Man."

This, as a matter of course, the modern democrats will swear is a lie. Can't be for Jackson, say they, and against Van Buren at the same time; if you do, you oppose the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration. The President prefers Mr. Van Buren, they continue, and if you dare oppose him, you are at once an anti-Jackson man, a Bank man, a Nullifier, traitor, vagabond, fool, and every thing else but a clever fellow. These are the epithets applied to the friends of Judge White for daring to support him in preference to Mr. Van Buren. A fine doctrine, this, to teach in a Republican Government like ours. Citizens of the United States! are you prepared to tolerate such a course? Are you willing to be transferred like slaves to promote the interests, or gratify the ambition of any man or set of men? We hope not. Let this practice be kept up for a few years—let the office holders, with the influence of the President's name appoint his successors, and ere long we may expect to see nothing short of the CROWN descending from the FATHER to the SON!! The freedom of the elective franchise will be wrested from us, and our liberties gone. May Heaven forbid that such should ever be our destiny!—Col. Observer.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer of Nov. 23.

A large and highly respectable meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay was held at Carle's Bolivar Hotel, on Saturday evening last. Col. John G. Watmough was called to the chair, and Messrs. Copo and Macfarley were appointed Secretaries.

We rejoice to be enabled to state that the proper spirit pervaded the meeting—that a general disposition was manifested to yield all personal attachments, in order to promote union and harmony and a concert of action among the entire opposition, and thus to ensure the triumph of our cause and our candidate in 1836. The meeting was addressed in the course of the evening by Josiah Randall, Esq. Col. John G. Watmough, Col. John H. Powell, and one or two other gentlemen. The merits and services of Mr. Clay were adverted to by each of the speakers, and in language of the strongest eulogy; but the sentiment was universal that the present is not the time to urge the claims of any particular individual, to the exclusion or disparagement of the other distinguished gentlemen of the opposition; and that hence, in order to allow the whole opposition an opportunity of concentrating their strength, and harmonizing in their course, it is expedient to hold a General Convention, at some future period, in which the whole party may be fairly represented—the claims of the various candidates canvassed—and the most available selected. A resolution to this effect was offered by Mr. Randall, and adopted without a dissenting voice. Another resolution was adopted empowering the Chairman and Secretaries to appoint a committee for the purpose of making arrangements for a general Town Meeting for the election of Delegates to the proposed Convention.

The friends of Mr. Clay have in this matter pursued a magnanimous course—a course admirable calculate to allay the strife that has existed among us—a course we have reason to believe will meet with the hearty concurrence of all who are opposed to the Albany Regency—whether the friends of Webster, Harrison, White, or any other distinguished member of the opposition.

Abolition.—The National Intelligencer closes a long article on the "meeting of Congress," with the subjoined paragraph, on a topic of great interest, particularly to the South.

"Before we lay down the pen, let us advert to one topic, the discussion of which, we know, is anticipated in some quarters with pain and apprehension, but which we are satisfied will form no part of the deliberations of the present Congress. We mean the Abolition or Slave question. We do not say that petitions may be presented, as heretofore, asking of Congress to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia; or that they may not, as heretofore, be made a loop to hang a speech or two upon. But, as heretofore, they will be laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of so as not to interfere with the deliberations of Congress. In any other shape than that of these petitions, it is not at all likely that that question will be suffered to enter the Halls of Congress."

Powder Mills blown up.—We learn that on Monday forenoon, the powder mills at Gorham, (Me.) situated about 10 miles from Portland, were blown up, killing one man, the only one on the premises, and wounding several others, who happened to be in the neighborhood. There were from three to four hundred kegs of gunpowder in the building, and the report was distinctly heard in Portland. The mills were owned by Oliver M. Whipple.

Another explosion.—We learn that Gen. Pitkin's powder mill, in East Hartford, Connecticut, was blown up on Wednesday, and four men were killed.

An Apprentice
TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

CALENDAR FOR 1836.

BEING BISEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.....	3	4	5	6	7	8
[1st.]	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29
	31					
FEBRUARY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
[2d.]	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29*				
MARCH.....		1	2	3	4	5
[3d.]	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL.....			1	2	3	4
[4th.]	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
[5th.]	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31			
JUNE.....			1	2	3	4
[6th.]	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY.....				1	2	3
[7th.]	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31					
AUGUST.....		1	2	3	4	5
[8th.]	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER.....				1	2	3
[9th.]	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER.....					1	2
[10th.]	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31				
NOVEMBER.....			1	2	3	4
[11th.]	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	
DECEMBER.....					1	2
[12th.]	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29
	31					

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

THE Convention which met in the City of Raleigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having, by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given should be in favor of the ratification of the said amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor; and the said Amendments having all been submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments; which said Amendments, so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this third day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the independence of the said State, the sixtieth.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor, Wm. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Spratt, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle on or before the first day of January next.

JAS. W. SPRATT, Admr.

December 14, 1835.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, a bound boy, by the name of WM. JACKSON REID: he is about 18 or 19 years of age, dark complexioned, rather light hair, small for his age. His clothes not recollected. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no thanks.

P. M. BROWN.

Dec. 16, 1835.

INSURANCE

Against Loss by Fire.

THE subscriber is an authorized Agent of the Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, and is now ready to take risks and issue policies against loss or damage by Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, and Manufactories.

JOHN IRWIN.

Dec. 10, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES, Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do. Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights, GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, viz:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Souffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835.

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

WANTED,

AT the Tinning Business, 2 or 3 Apprentices. Boys from the country would be preferred. Any one offering must come recommended for their sober and steady habits.

Nov. 27, 1835.

CRAVEN & FOLSON.

New Goods!—New Goods!!

WE have received on the South Corner of Tryon street, a part of our Fall & Winter GOODS, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in our town.

All persons that wish to buy Goods upon the very best terms, will do well to call and examine, and hear our prices. We will make it an object to persons that buy for Cash, or punctual dealers.

We have on hands a quantity of good Bagging, very low priced.

We will take Country Produce in exchange for Goods.

The highest price will be paid for 500 yards of Linsey.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 12, 1835.

N. B. We have just received a large supply of the best quality of Rio and Laguna COFFEE.

COMPOUND

Chloride Tooth-Powder,

For Whitening and Preserving the Teeth, and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE Chloride Tooth-Powder effectually whitens the Teeth, speedily removes all canker or soreness, likewise the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath, imparting an agreeable odour. In fine, it hardens the gums, prevents what is usually called "scurvy," and preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition, and completely nullifies the propensity to the use of snuff. It contains no ingredient, either of a mechanical or chemical nature, that has the remotest tendency to injure the texture of the teeth. Prepared and sold by W. M. B. FLINN, Six miles west of Charlotte.

ASPIRE MULTUM IN PARVO.

Odontalgic Drops,

For the Cure of "the worst of all Diseases," the TOOTH-ACHE.

THESE Drops, the discovery of which is the offspring of accident, I do not, with charlatan puffery, set forth as an infallible specific for tooth-ache; but having tried them on myself and many others, I can very safely recommend them as a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the excruciating pain of tooth-ache in nine cases out of ten, without the slightest pain being produced by its application. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied, but enables the Dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or plugging the teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word, it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersede a most painful operation.

Prepared and sold by W. M. B. FLINN, Six miles west of Charlotte.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents, and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the Exercises will commence on the first Monday in January next.

Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits; and a punctual attendance on the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words—the Subscriber would observe, that in his course of instruction in Classical Literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will comprise the Course of Studies, viz: Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's edition expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Græca Majora, and Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness of board, will insure to this Institution a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Languages and Mathematics, per session of 23 weeks, \$10

English Grammar and Geography, 7 1/2

Nov. 25, 1835.

J. A. WALLACE.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford

every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisa, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING, JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, \$7

Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3

Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 14

Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5

Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

Land Agency.

THE Subscriber having settled himself permanently in Raleigh, the County seat of Shelby County, which is within 9 miles of Memphis, in the Western District, will attend to paying taxes, purchasing or selling Lands, or any other business under a power of Attorney. Letters addressed to me, (post paid) at Raleigh, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES E. REINHARDT, late of Lincolnton N. C.

Nov. 1835.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Emporium of Fashion.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business one door South of Wm. Carson's Store, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Work done on short notice and in the most approved and modern style.

N. B. Any of my customers wishing clothes made without calling, can be accommodated by sending an order describing the colour, quality, &c., of the article they wish. Such orders will be promptly attended to, and a selection made as much to their advantage as they could do for themselves.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber has been duly authorized to sell the Columbian System. Those who wish it, can be accommodated. It is undoubtedly the most accurate method for fitting the human form that has ever been produced. The price is \$30 with instruction, or 15 without. W. J. KEAHEY, Charlotte [N. C.] Nov. 12, 1835.

R. A. Wallace

Is now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter Supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Assortment complete. Charlotte, Nov. 13th, 1835.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burns, and the various diseases of a disordered stomach, bowels, and Liver.

May be had at the Store of Smith & Williams.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835.

61st

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Jnes, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. By experience of the good effects of these Pills, in two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-Dyspeptic Pills of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in its full instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. JNES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

August 20, 1834.

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendant, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as a scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. MCPHETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, and other disorders of the stomach, resulting from indigestion or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effect, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally prompt, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who obtained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe myself to be the best Anti-Dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th ult., a negro boy, named JACK,

about 25 years of age, very

large and likely, somewhat yellow complexioned. The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge him in Mecklenburg Jail, or any other Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN M. HARRIS.